



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/483,317	01/14/2000	Bo-In Lin	L&C-9901	8217

7590

11/19/2003

Bo-In Lin
13445 Mandoli Drive
Los Altos, CA 94022

EXAMINER

SMITH, PETER J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2176

DATE MAILED: 11/19/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/483,317

Applicant(s)

LIN, BO-IN

Examiner

Peter J Smith

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 September 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 January 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: application filed on 01/14/2000, amendment filed 09/18/2003.
2. Objection to claims 8, 9, and 10 due to minor informalities has been dropped as necessitated by amendment.
3. Objection to claims 10, 11, and 12 due to minor informalities has been dropped as necessitated by amendment.
4. Claims 1-21 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, 13, and 19 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement contained in amendment filed 09/18/2003 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because IDS and form PTO-1449 need to be submitted in a separate communication. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609 ¶ C(1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Art Unit: 2176

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivette et al., US 5,991,780 A priority filed 11/19/1993 in view of Krause et al., US 5,625,827 filed 12/23/1994.**

Regarding independent claim 1, Rivette teaches a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having at least a graphic element with an associated alpha-numeral designation or a naming-term, wherein said document reading means is further provided for converting said graphic element with said alphanumerical-designation or naming-term and said textual descriptions to a plurality of processor-recognized elements in Fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in Fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents into process-recognized elements.

Rivette also teaches a search and link means for searching said processor-recognized elements and linking each of said graphic elements with at least one associated segment of textual description in col. 3 lines 28-51. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention.

Rivette teaches the display of both graphics and associated text including the column and line numbers of said text on the screen immediately next to one another in both Fig. 33 and col. 4

Art Unit: 2176

lines 19-24. Fig. 33 shows and col. 4 lines 19-24 explains a patent image window immediately next to a window of associated text. What Rivette does not teach is each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term.

Krause teaches each naming-term displayed immediately next to the graphic elements whereby a user can select an alpha-numeral designation or a naming term to display of the associated segment of textual description associated with said alpha-numeral designation or naming term in Fig. 5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rivette with Krause to create the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art could have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which the applicant teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Rivette teaches a document-location-finder from a search in col. 4 lines 24-34 and a column and line coordinates described in col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette also teaches a display means for displaying the text which contains the original column and line

Art Unit: 2176

information described in col. 2 lines 42-50. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rivette such that it displays the location information of the text in the same manner as the claimed invention.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Rivette teaches a graphical user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and a text search in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette depicts this search in Fig. 46. A search will obviously generate a report to display the results to the user after the search has completed.

Regarding dependent claim 4, Rivette teaches a user interface in col. 3 lines 49-51 and search and link in col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette teaches the display of a graphic element linked with an associated text segment in col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 3.

Regarding dependent claim 5, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking and also displaying the location of a found text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and in col. 4 lines 24-34.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding independent claim 7, Rivette teaches a document reading means for reading a document having textual descriptions and at least a drawing having graphic elements each with an associated alpha-number designation / naming term and how to convert the documents into processor-recognizable elements in Fig. 9 and 10. Fig. 9 demonstrates how the documents arrive in electronic format from the Patent and Trademark Office and then in Fig. 10 displays the process of converting the documents including graphic elements with alpha-numeral designation

Art Unit: 2176

/ naming term into process-recognized elements. Rivette describes how the text and image files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files in col. 3 lines 28-51. The files are the equivalent of the elements and synchronized is the equivalent of linking in the claimed invention. Rivette teaches the display of graphic elements with associated textual descriptions in Fig. 33 and in col. 4 lines 19-24. Rivette does not teach displaying a drawing with a naming-term displayed immediately next to each of the graphic elements for a user to select a display of the associated segment of textual description associated with the alpha-numeral designation or naming-term.

Krause teaches displaying a drawing with a naming-term displayed immediately next to each of the graphic elements for a user to select a display of the associated segment of textual description associated with the alpha-numeral designation or naming-term in Fig. 5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rivette with Krause to create the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art could have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which the applicant teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Rivette teaches a document-location-finder from a search in col. 4 lines 24-34 and a column and line coordinates described in col. 16 lines 7-24. Rivette also teaches a display means for displaying the text which contains the original column and line information described in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding dependent claim 9, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, and a linked naming-term in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, and a linked naming-term in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding dependent claim 11, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, a linked naming-term, and its location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding dependent claim 12, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, a linked naming-term, and its location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding independent claim 13, Rivette teaches the display of a graphic element and its linked associated text segment in Fig. 33 and col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5. What Rivette does

Art Unit: 2176

not teach is the display of text labels immediately next to each graphic element which may be selected a user. Krause teaches the display of text labels immediately next to each graphic element which may be selected a user in Fig. 5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rivette with Krause to create the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art could have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which the applicant teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

Regarding dependent claim 14, Rivette teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term, and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding dependent claim 15, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, and a linked naming-term in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Art Unit: 2176

Regarding dependent claim 16, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, and linked naming-term in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding dependent claim 17, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding dependent claim 18, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding independent claim 19, Rivette teaches a method of displaying a graphic element and its linked associated text segment in Fig. 33 and col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 5. What Rivette does not teach is the display of text labels immediately next to each graphic element with an option to allow a user to select a display for each one. Krause teaches the display of text labels immediately next to each graphic element with an option to allow a user to select a display for each one in Fig. 5 and col. 5 lines 7-18. The graphic elements and the text labels and text descriptions are all readily available to the user on one screen. Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 7-13 that both a name and label are placed upon the graphic at each of a plurality of hotspots.

Art Unit: 2176

Krause teaches in col. 5 lines 14-18 that a user may select, using a mouse or keyboard, said hotspot to display an associated segment of textual description.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rivette with Krause to create the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art could have taken the text of Rivette and used it to replace the numbered labels on the images, as is done in Krause, through the use of automatic link generation systems and techniques which the applicant teaches were readily available in the market. It would have been obvious and desirable to make this modification such that the combined image and text information would have been easier to read.

Regarding dependent claim 20, Rivette teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, and said text's location in col. 2 lines 42-50, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Regarding dependent claim 21, Rivette teaches a user interface for searching and linking a naming-term to associated text in col. 3 lines 49-51, col. 3 line 66 through col. 4 line 3, and col. 4 lines 24-34. Rivette also teaches a display for drawing a graphic element, its associated text, linked naming-term and said term's location in col. 2 lines 42-50 and col. 16 lines 7-24.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments, see page 11 section 2, filed 09/18/2003, with respect to minor informalities have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection because of informalities of claims 8-12 has been withdrawn.

8. Applicant's arguments filed 09/18/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding Applicant's argument on page 12 section 3, Krause does teach that a user can select a graphic element for display of textual descriptions in col. 5 lines 14-18. Krause also teaches a labeling means in col. 5 lines 7-13 wherein a label, or naming-term, can be associated with a graphic element. Examiner still believes it would have been obvious to have combined the graphic labeling principles, including manipulations by a user, taught by Krause into the graphic and text linking and display of documents taught by Rivette. The combination would have automatically linked textual descriptions to graphic elements, displayed them immediately next to one another on the display screen, and allowed for manipulation by the user through use of a mouse or keyboard, thus rendering the claimed invention obvious.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter J Smith whose telephone number is 703-305-5931. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays 7:00am-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H Feild can be reached on 703-305-9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

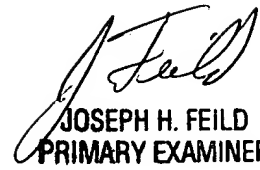
Application/Control Number: 09/483,317

Page 12

Art Unit: 2176

PJS

November 12, 2003



JOSEPH H. FEILD
PRIMARY EXAMINER